VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1411)

Name of Candidate	Aakash Shoushoumal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	667073
Center		Date	22/10/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Why are shell companies seen as attractive vehicles for those seeking to launder money or conduct illicit activity? Highlight some steps that have been taken by the government in recent times to curb shell companies in India. (150 words) 10

जो लोग धनशोधन या अवैध गतिविधियां संचालित करना चाहते हैं, उनके द्वारा शेल कंपनियों को आकर्षक माध्यम के रूप में क्यों देखा जाता है? भारत में शेल कंपनियों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Shell companies are dummy companies which do not undertake any significant commercial activities. They are created with an aim to park illegitimate income by laundering

Shell companies for laundered money -

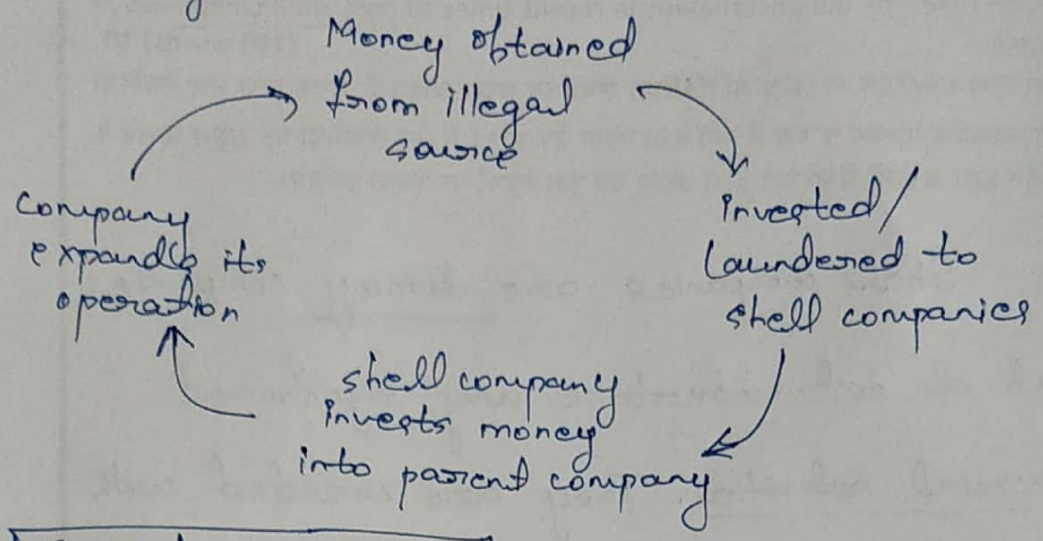
1) These shell companies are used to convert illegally obtained money into white money.

2) They are often located in tax haven countries. e.g Mauritius, Panama etc

3) Their overseas nature, safeguard from investigation agencies of the source country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Life cycle



Steps by government -

1) Government has signed MLAT (mutual legal assistance treaty) with 26 countries.

2) ~~RBI~~ Introduced POEM (Place of Effective Management) discouraging use of shell companies

3) FIU (Financial Intelligence Unit) - IND formed

4) Shell companies in India are checked by periodic audits of operations.

Though shell companies are evidently used for illegal purpose, it is not yet banned in India. Steps needs to be taken in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What is SMART policing? Highlight the reforms required in the current system to realize this vision. (150 words) 10
स्मार्ट (SMART) पुलिसिंग क्या है? इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Vice President of India recently called for SMART policing in India to improve the law and order.

SMART Policing

S - strict and sensitive
M - modern and mobile
A - alert and accountable
R - reliable and responsive
T - tech-savvy and trained

Problems in current system of policing

1. Understaffed - 23% sanctioned positions lying vacant.
2. Under-equipped → CAG reports revealed that Rajasthan and West Bengal witnessing arms shortage by nearly 70%.
3. Resistant to tech adoption
4. Deteriorated public-police relations
5. Insensitive conduct of policy in many cases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms required in police system –

1) Filling the vacancies and shortage in the resources

2) Training and capacity building

3) Technology adoption and training

4) Police sensitisation with public relations (PR) development.

5) Separate law and order and investigation wing to improve overall efficiency.

6) Implementing Supreme Court guidelines under Prakash Singh case including —

a) create State security commission (SSC)

b) create Police Complaints Authority.

7) Creation of cyber cells to deal with modern crimes

Policing is essential element in maintenance of public order. SMART policing would further improve their efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Giving a brief account of the Bodoland dispute, discuss the key aspects of the third Bodo Peace Accord. (150 words) 10

बोडोलैंड विवाद का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, तृतीय बोडो शांति समझौते के प्रमुख पहलुओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, the third Bodo Peace Accord was signed between Government of India, the Assam Government and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).

Bodoland disputes

(1) Bodos are single largest tribal group in Assam

(2) They constitute 5% of the population.

(3) The illegal immigration from Nepal, Bangladesh have altered the demography.

(4) The demand for separate Bodoland raised in 1980s.

(5) Bodo Tribal Administrative Division (BTAD) was created.

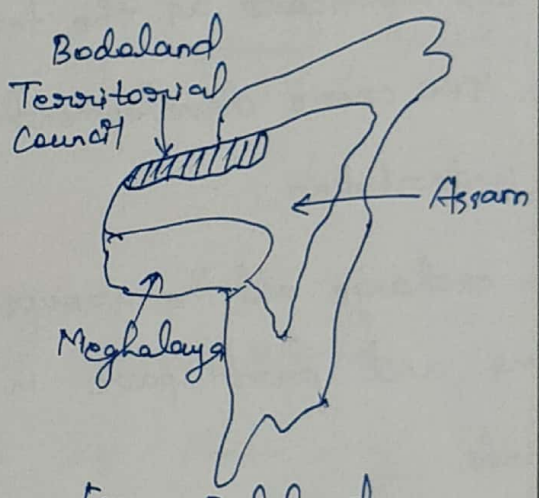


Fig. – Bodoland

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Key aspects of Bodo Peace Accord, 2020 –

1) The Bodo inhabited area outside BTAD would be included.

2) Areas inside BTAD without Bodo population would be excluded

3) BTAD renamed as BTC (Bodaland Territorial Council)

↳ significant as the term 'Bodoland' used.

4) Rs. 1500 crore developmental projects would be undertaken.

5) In exchange all the groups would give up arms and participate in development efforts.

6) Significant as for the first time all insurgent groups have agreed to an accord.

The success of the Peace Accord, now lies in its implemented. It has opened new page for the region development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What is 'dark net'? How does it pose a security challenge for India? (150 words) 10

'डार्क नेट' क्या है? यह भारत के लिए कैसे सुरक्षा चुनौती खड़ी करता है?

Recently, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) arrested a group involved in drug smuggling, operating on 'dark net'.

Dark net or dark web is the part of 'deep web'. It is deliberately hidden and cannot be accessed by normal search engines.

About Dark Net

1) Inaccessible by normal search engines
2) Special search engine like 'Onion ring' required
3) Used extensively for illegal activities
4) Difficult for even the Service Providers to detect the dark net operations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Security challenges of Dark Net -

(1) It is increasingly used for arms supply, drug trafficking and other illegal activities

(2) It is a challenging task to detect the identity of users.

(3) They use crypto currency for transactions making it even harder to detect.

(4) Terrorism activity planning undertaken

(5) Lone wolf attackers also use dark net to purchase arms and explosives

Way Forward

1) Expert team to deal with dark net.

2) Using the dark net to locate and bust the smugglers.

The challenges posed by Dark Net is serious and it needs immediate attention of law makers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Given the duties and functions of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), discuss why its establishment is being seen as an important defence reform. (150 words) 10

चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ (CDS) के कर्तव्यों और कार्यों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसकी स्थापना को एक महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में क्यों देखा जा रहा है।

The Government of India has recently appointed the first Chief of Defence staff (CDS) of India.

About CDS

1) A four-star armed forces officer
2) The post of CDS was first recommended by Kargil Committee, 2000 and backed by Shekatkar Committee
3) CDS will be permanent chief of staff committee
4) He will be secretary of Department of Military at Ministry of Defence.
5) Single point of advice to Minister of Defence.

The established post of CDS is seen as a strategic step. It is a necessary reform.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Importance of forming CDS position -

(1) Bring much needed coordination among the tri-services.

(2) He will bring rationalisation, avoid duplication of assets and bring synergy in use of funds allocated.

(3) CDS will be located closer to the political masters at secretariat.

(4) To work towards increasing domestic manufacturing of defence equipments.

(5) Streamline action during crisis situation

(6) He will also be part of Defence Procurement Committee.

CDS institutionalisation, thus is a much awaited step towards modernisation of Indian armed forces.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Data Protection is not just a privacy issue, it is also a national security issue. Discuss. (150 words) 10

डाटा संरक्षण सिर्फ निजता का मुद्दा नहीं है, अपितु यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का भी एक मुद्दा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the era of fourth Industrial Revolution, data is considered as the new oil. The one who is able to monopolise the data would dictate the digital arena.

Data: privacy issue

1) Critical personal data
2) Data can be used to identify the person.
3) Misused for extortion, black mailing etc
4) Manipulation of choices.
5) Breach of human rights of privacy

However, data protection is not limited to personal privacy concern. It has the potential to disrupt national security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Data protection & National Security issue –

1) India has third highest number of active Internet users.

2) Government's digital push increases vulnerability → Aadhaar, DBT, UMANG etc

3) Critical sectors like Earth Observation, remote sensing, nuclear plants all depends on data.

4) Government departments increasingly dependent on Critical Information Infra

5) Armed Forces Operation

6) Cyber warfare → remotely operated.

7) Radicalisation attempts using private interests data.

Data, however resourceful it is, also pose serious security threats. Data Protection is hence unavoidable priority for India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the role of the National Security Guard in India, discuss the issues associated with this force. What are the reforms required in this regard? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड की भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस बल से संबद्ध मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में किन सुधारों की आवश्यकता है?

The National Security Guards (NSG) is one of the forces constituting the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF)

Role of NSG -

1) Established in the year 1984 as Federal Contingency Deployment Force

2) Responsible for counter-terrorism activities

3) Resolution of terror-threats

4) Counter hijack and rescue operations of hostages

5) Short notice deployment to combat terrorist attack.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) for example – 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack.

Issues associated –

1) Lack of personnel management

2) Being anti-terror force, needs further upgradation of intelligence network

3) Mock drills

4) Also deployed for VVIP security, deviating them from primary goal.

Reforms required –

1) Releasing NSG from extra responsibilities e.g. VVIP security

2) More recruitments into 'black cat' commandos

3) Coordination and collaboration with other Armed Forces including Indian Air Force

NSG has played vital role in terror rebuttle and hence should be further enabled

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the key changes made by the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019, discuss the objections that have been raised against these. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 द्वारा किए गए महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इनके विरुद्ध उठाई गई आपत्तियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Under Article 131 of Constitution, with regards to Supreme Court's original jurisdiction, recently the Chhattisgarh chief minister filed petition against NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019.

About NIA

- → National Investigating Agency
- → works under Ministry of Home Affairs
- → established after 2008 Mumbai 26/11 terrorist attack
- → nodal investigation agency dealing with cross-border terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Changes brought by NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019

1) Centre can transfer any case from state police to NIA

2) Increased jurisdiction to foreign territory subject to domestic laws

3) Permission for seizure of asset from DGP of NIA.

Objections against the amendments –

1) Public order and police under state list.

2) It surpasses state government powers.

3) Few state chief ministers called is unconstitutional, against federal principle

4) Potential for misuse of extensive power.

In light of the ever rising terror attacks and attempts, the amendments will further the capacity of NIA. to deal with it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Subsequent to the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, the coastal security arrangement has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Comment. (150 words) 10

26/11 मुंबई हमलों के उपरांत, भारत सरकार द्वारा तटीय सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की पूर्णतया समीक्षा की गई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India have a long coastline of nearly 7500km. The large maritime border along with economic opportunities brings many security challenges.

26/11 Mumbai attack : A coastal security breach

1) The attackers entered the city via sea-route (Arabean Sea)

2) The terrorist bypassed the multiple layers of security

3) They used a country boat to enter.

Revamped Coastal Security Arrangements —

i) Government brought IMSS (Integrated Maritime Security Strategy).

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) 3 layered security
   a) Indian Navy – high seas
   b) Indian Coast Guard – territorial sea
   c) State Coastal Police

3) Tagging all boats plying on sea.

4) Issued world's first Facial Biometric Seafarer Identity (BSID).

5) Technology upgradation of coastal police

6) Inducting new ICG patrol vessels.

Way Forward

1) Coordination among state's police

2) Upgrading surveillance technology – mini UAVs, drones, thermal sensors etc.

3) Mock drills to assess preparedness

Coastal security measures would have huge impact on overall law, order and peace condition throughout the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Non-state actors are significant conduits in many important national security challenges faced by India. Explain with examples. (150 words) 10
गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ता भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली अनेक महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा चुनौतियों में उल्लेखनीय वाहक हैं। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Terrorism does not proliferate by itself and needs support from external state and non-state actors

Role of non-state actors in terror —

1) They provide funds to terrorist organisation.

2) Terrorist groups like ISIS, Al-Qaeda recruit and train youngster

3) Formation of internal organisation, eg. ISIS declared establishment of 'Hind Wilayah' in India

4) Disrupt law and order situation eg. LeT, Jaish-e-Mohhammad etc. groups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Undertake illegal activities, FICN, drug trafficking, human trafficking etc.

6) Organised crime groups provides arms to undertake terror attacks.

7) Radicalisation and instigating lone-wolf attacks.

8) Thwarting any developmental efforts e.g. naxal attacks on roads and equipments.

Non-state actors play pivotal role in disrupting national security. Dealing with terrorism necessitates uprooting non-state actors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Incidents of naxal violence and its resultant deaths have been reducing consistently in the past few years. In this context, give an account of the multi-pronged approach that has been followed by the central and state governments for combating naxalism. **(250 words) 15**

विगत कुछ वर्षों में नक्सल हिंसा और इसके परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली मृत्यु की घटनाओं में निरंतर कमी आई है। इस संदर्भ में, नक्सलवाद से निपटने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाए गए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

According to Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of incidents of naxalism decreased from 1048 to 908 between 2013 and 2016.

About naxalism

1) It originated from Naxalbari in West Bengal in 1960s.

2) Later on it spread to other states like Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh etc.

3) The major issues behind naxalism includes 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' i.e. Water, Forest and Land.

4) The number of worst affected districts have reduced from 35 (2013) to 30 (2018).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government's approach against naxalism —

1) Security Improvement

a) Security Related expenditure scheme

b) Fortified Police stations

c) developing SOPs (standard Operating Procedures).

d) equipping with newer arms

e) Technology improvement — cameras, sensors and detectors

f) Increased battallions.

2) Developmental efforts

a) Government has undertaken major infrastructure projects,

b) Mobile towers, roads, schools etc

c) Innovative solutions eg. Pota Cabins by Chhattisgarh

d) Eklavya schools, TRIFED and TRIBES-India expansion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Legislative measure
   a) PESA – for Panchayati Raj Institution
   b) Forest Rights Act, 2006.
   c) Provisions under schedule V of the constitution.

4) Creation of specialized forces
   e.g. Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh and Black Panther Combat Forces of Chhattisgarh

Way Forward –

1) Adopt flush, hold and develop strategy
2) Tribal youth exchange, people-to-people contact
3) Promote e-commerce of tribal produce
   → economic emancipation
4) sensitising police
5) Preserve tribal rights and culture.

Sustained government efforts would be essential to retain the progress in curbing naxalism.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. With increasing incidents of cyber attacks, it is imperative that India takes urgent steps to address the cyber security challenges that it currently faces. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

साइबर हमलों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को देखते हुए, यह अनिवार्य है कि भारत उन साइबर सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जिनका वह वर्तमान में सामना कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In June 2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs released warning of major 20 lakhs phishing attack on Indian subjects.

Cyber Threat

- cyber espionage e.g. Ransomware
- cyber terrorism
- cyber warfare e.g. SPUXNET
- cyber crime e.g. phishing
- radicalisation

Challenges in cyber security

1) Digital illiteracy

2) Mass digital adoption, with 460 mn active users, not accompanied by digital education.

3) Government's digital push with Digital India, UMANG, PRAGATI, Digi Locker etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Lack of robust cyber security law

5) Vulnerable critical information infra and its increasing dependence.

c) Critical sectors most vulnerable

e.g. recent cyber attack on Kudankulam power plant.

7) Many times, the perpetrator is located overseas, outside the jurisdiction of agencies

Government efforts

1) Creation of NCIIPC to protect critical infrastructure

2) National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) as e-surveillance agency.

3) Cyber cells in police departments by states

4) Armed forces cyber security.

5) NATGRID for intelligence gathering.

6) Creation of Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT): CERT-IN, CERT-Fin

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Cyber Warrior Police Force by MHA

Further steps required -

1) Mass digital education via -
   a) use of mass media: TV, FM
   b) social media, SMS etc
   c) digital training at schools.

2) Creating cyber security labs for monitoring purpose.

3) Online Grievance Registration and its redressal mechanism.

4) Encourage private players to build data centres

5) Cyber security audits in companies.

To realise the dream of Digital India, cyber security is imperative and unavoidable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Identify the various issues related to Indo-Bangladesh border and challenges faced in managing this border. What measures has the government taken in this regard? (250 words) 15
भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों और इस सीमा के प्रबंधन के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

Out of nearly 15000 km land borders, India shares maximum 4150 km border with Bangladesh.

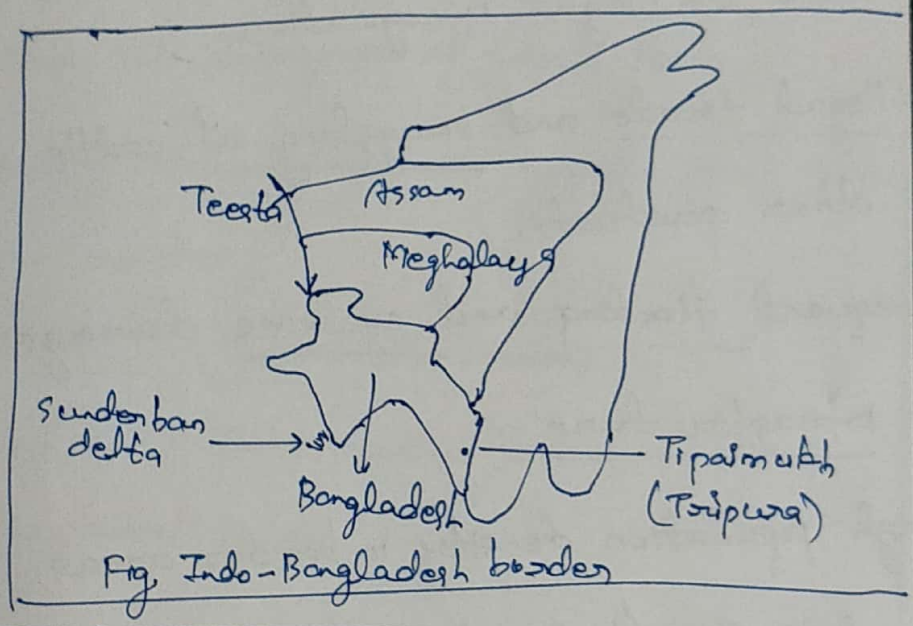


Fig. Indo-Bangladesh border

Issues in Indo-Bangladesh border -

1. Nearly 50 international rivers between India and Bangladesh
2. Borders not accurately demarcated
3. Meandering of rivers → change in course and emergence of new patches raise claim issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in managing Indo-Bangladesh borders –

1) Porous border due to riverine nature and marshy terrain.

2) Physical barriers like fences cannot be raised due to land conditions.

3) Problem of illegal immigration

4) Illegal trade and smuggling of cattle and other products.

5) Frequent flooding and cyclones damage the infrastructure.

6) High population density in border areas, exceeding 800/km² at some places

7) Limited surveillance equipments

Government measures –

1) Border Area Development Programme

2) Fencing wherever possible

3) Checking illegal entry from Bangladesh

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Technalagical upgradation — thermal imaging cameras, sensors, night vision cameras etc..

5) Coordination bilaterally to resolve issues e.g. enclave exchange between India and Bangladesh in 2015.

6) Creation of Integrated Check Posts

7) Increasing connectivity via road, rail and riverine routes

8) BOLD-QIT - (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique) along Indo-Bangladesh border.

Management of Indo-Bangladesh border holds importance to maintain peace in north-eastern states in India.

For Aakash Shrivastava

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. In context of challenges faced by India due to terrorism, it is important to identify and address terror-organized crime nexus and it's financing through drug trafficking. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद के कारण भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि आतंकवाद-संगठित अपराध सह-संबंध और मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के माध्यम से इसके वित्तपोषण को चिन्हित किया जाए और उसका निवारण किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent President assent to the Long standing GCTOC Bill (Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organized Crime), have once again highlighted the need to address the terror - organized crime nexus.

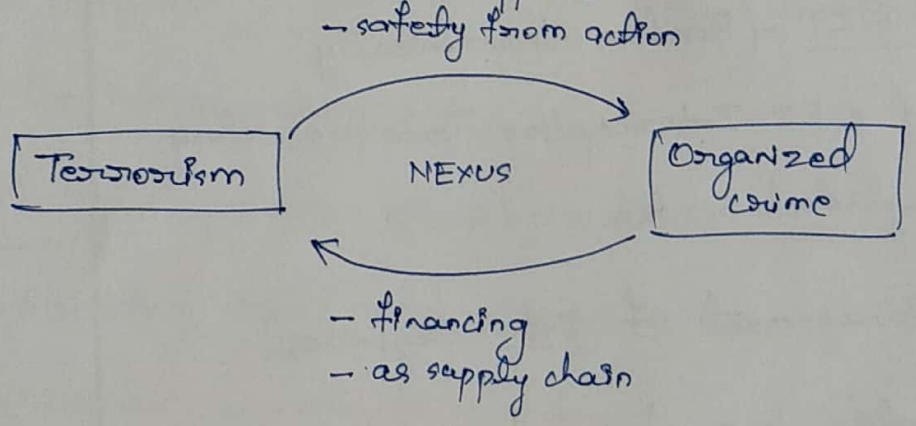


Fig. Terror - Organized crime nexus

Organized crime benefitted from terrorism -

1) Fear mongering and thus expansion of market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Safeguard from legal action

3) Smooth functioning of the illegal activities like drug trafficking, opium smuggling, sex racket etc.

Terrorism benefitted from organized crime -

1) Supply of arms and ammunitions

2) Transportation of new recruits for training

3) Financing the terror activities

4) Spreading terror at destined locations.

Challenges in India due to terrorism -

1) Fear and terror affecting psychological stability.

2) High population density in cities → increase vulnerability.

3) Proliferation of illegal activities. eg smuggling

4) Affect the law and order situation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps to address the nexus —

1) Expediting the NATGRID project for effective intelligence network.

2) Border protection, since majority organised crime carried along border.

a) Border Area Development programme

b) BOLD-QIT along Bagladesh border.

c) Tech-upgradation → thermal sensors, mini UAVs, watch stations etc.

3) Bursting the smuggling networks by Increased maritime surveillance.

4) Identifying shell companies to burst money laundering activities.

5) Joint operation with neighbouring countries against cross-border organised crime.

Breaking down the terror-crime nexus is essential to realise the aim of terror free society.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the social, economic and political costs of money laundering? Highlighting the necessity of trans-national cooperation for its prevention, enumerate various initiatives taken by the international community.
(250 words) 15

धनशोधन की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक लागतें क्या हैं? इसकी रोकथाम के लिए राष्ट्र-पारीय सहयोग की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

According to Interpol, money laundering is the process of concealing the proceeds of illegal activities, such that it appears to have originated from legitimate sources.

Process of money laundering

Proceeds of illegal activities → sent to foreign destination via 'Hawala' transaction → capital at shell companies → returns India as investment in parent company.

The proliferation of laundering activities has many socio-economic and political circumstances.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social costs of money laundering -

1) Deprives government of tax proceeds
2) Reduces capacity of government for welfare activities
3) Proliferation of crime, smuggling etc.

Economic costs -

1) Laundered money remain un-taxed, giving illegitimate advantage to owners.
2) Affects businesses of honest companies
3) Decrease investor confidence in market
4) Leads to money supply increment and hence inflation.

Political costs -

1) Political instability due to rising crime and inflation
2) Depletion of public trust upon government machinery.

Need for trans-national cooperation -

1) Money laundering is cross-national activities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) It affects the global economy
3) Smuggling detrimental to global trade.
4) safeguarding human rights.

International efforts -

1) G20 initiated BEPS (Base - Erosion and Profit Shifting) framework
2) Bilateral and multilateral collaboration against money laundering.
3) Signing of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLATs) among nations.
4) International sharing of intelligence reports.

Acknowledging the detrimental effects of money-laundering to global order, sustained efforts from global community is essential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Despite its obvious advantages, doubts have been raised regarding the ability of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to secure India's key borders. Discuss. (250 words) 15

इसके स्पष्ट लाभों के बावजूद, भारत की प्रमुख सीमाओं को सुरक्षित रखने में व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (CIBMS) की क्षमता के संबंध में संदेह व्यक्त किया जाता रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system (CIBMS) is the over-arching upgradation programme in border management.

About CIBMS –

1) It is released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2) Aimed to address the lacunae in border management approach.
3) Reduce infiltration from borders.
4) Seamless integration of human resources, technology and weapons.
5) CIBMS has three components –
   a) surveillance improvement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Efficient communication network

c) data storage.

Advantages of CIBMS –

1) Optimum utilisation of resources

2) Upgrading surveillance tech with motion sensors, Infrared intruder alarm

3) Checking illegal infiltration with thermal imaging cameras.

4) Maintenance of peace in border areas

5) Human resource management

Doubts raised against CIBMS –

1) Criticised for being mere 'old wine in new bottle'.

2) For sustained border management, there is no alternative to development.

3) Large area at border where installation of tech not possible e.g Indo-Bangladesh

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

marshy border.

4) CIBMS failed to show any significant reduction in infiltration or smuggling near borders.

5) No specified time period for implentation

Way Forward

- → CIBMS accompany development project
- → time bound implementation
- → training personnel for tech usage.
- → integrated check post development.

CIBMS, despite criticisms, have its potential to transform border management in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Why is radicalisation seen as a significant security challenge for India? Suggest ways to tackle it. **(250 words) 15**

कट्टरपंथीकरण को भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा चुनौती के तौर पर क्यों देखा जाता है? इससे निपटने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Radicalisation is the act or the process of making someone believe in a radical perspective. The radicalisation of youth has serious internal security challenges.

Radicalisation : security challenges –

1) Widespread radicalisation attempt using social media.

2) The terror organisations use it to form their base in India.

3) They identify potential recruits

4) The young recruits are trained to undertake group or lone-wolf attacks.

5) Such radicalisation attempts are difficult to identify

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Spread communal hatred and disrupt public order.

7) May lead to domino and demonstration effect.

Ways to tackle radicalisation –

Preventive efforts

1) Social media surveillance
   e.g. social media labs of Mumbai

2) Strengthening NCCC (National Cyber Coordination Centre)

3) Identifying radicalisation attempts by data processing.

4) Educating public

5) Awareness of parents, to keep check on their ward's activities

6) Roping in religious leaders, to nullify such attempts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Curative efforts

7) De-radicalisation process formulation

8) Taking help of family and friends.

9) Bringing such victims to share their neutral story.

By radicalising youngsters, the terrorist outfits are waging proxy war on India. Its nullification is thus essential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Identify the opportunities and challenges that social media presents to the law enforcement agencies in India to counter national security threats. What steps have been taken to address the challenges? **(250 words) 15**
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा खतरों का मुकाबला करने में सोशल मीडिया द्वारा भारत में कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले अवसरों और चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India has nearly 300mn active facebook users and nearly 200mn whatsapp users. Such high user base creates many potential challenges.

Opportunities to counter security challenges -

1) Dissemination of Information

2) Alert and warning

e.g Home ministry released phishing warning, which spread through social media

3) Identification of security challenges

e.g social media surveillance

Challenges associated with social media -

1) used for radicalisation of youths

2) used by terrorist organisation for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

recruitment

e.g. 21 IS potential recruits arrested in Kerala, approached on social media

3) spread of fake news

e.g. two saints killed in Maharashtra due to fake news of 'child lifters'.

4) Spread of communal disharmony

e.g. North-east Delhi riots, 2020

5) Lead to mobocracy, e.g. 2012 Banglore, exodus of North eastern community

Steps taken -

1) Social media surveillance

e.g. Social media labs of Mumbai

2) Coordination with companies

e.g. Delhi collaboration with FB and twitter

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Institutional framework – NCCC (National Cyber Coordination Centre).

4) Legal actions under IT Act, 2000 on spreading fake news.

5) NETRA – Network and Traffic Analysis System.

6) NATGRID – to coalease intelligence reports.

Social media is a boon as well as bane.

The fake balance needs strong surveillance such as replicating social media labs, throughout country.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. It is widely recognised that India's Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are in urgent need of overhaul. Discuss in the context of issues associated with personnel, infrastructure and service conditions of these forces.

(250 words) 15

यह व्यापक रूप से माना जाता है कि भारत के केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। कार्मिक, अवसंरचना और इन बलों की सेवा-शर्तों से जुड़े मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The CAPF or Central Armed Police Force is the over-arching term denoting forces including BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP, SSB, etc.

Central Armed Police Force

- BSF : Border Security Force
- CISF : Central Industrial Security Force
- CRPF : Central Reserve Police Force
- ITBP : Indo-Tibetan Border Police
- SSB : Sashastra Seema Bal
- NSG : National Security Guard
- SPG : Special Protection Group

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues with CAPF –

(A) Personnel

1) Lack of personnel management

2) Ambiguous hierarchy of command

3) Dual control by Ministry of Home Affairs and Army.

(B) Infrastructure

1) Less expenditure on capital infrastructure

2) Duplication of assets

3) Non-optimisation of available assets.

4) Lack inter-agency communication and intelligence sharing.

5) State-of-the-art surveillance technology missing.

(C) Service conditions

1) Adverse locations of deployment, eg SSB

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) lack of connectivity leading to alienation and home-sickness

3) Rank and pension related issues.

Way Forward -

1) Ensure 'unity of command'

2) Overhauling the personnel management environment

3) Technology upgradation like unmanned UAVs, night-vision glasses, motion sensors etc

4) Integration of intelligence network e.g. NATGRID

5) Deployment readiness at short length

6) Disaster management exercises.

The smooth and efficient functioning of CAPF is essential to preserve security at India's borders

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has expanded and rearranged the concept of national security, making it more inclusive, and foregrounded human security in a more holistic manner. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान कोविड-19 महामारी ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को और अधिक समावेशी बनाते हुए इसकी अवधारणा का विस्तार एवं पुनर्निर्माण किया है तथा अधिक समग्र रीति से मानव सुरक्षा को सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण बनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The COVID-19 pandemic has grappled the world by rapid expansion. As national health emergency measure, the Government of India invoked Disaster Management Act and declared nationwide Lockdown.

COVID-19 pandemic — A national security crisis

1) It is a pandemic spread through biological disease.

2) High rate of transmission

3) High population density of cities, make them particularly vulnerable

4) Led to economic insecurity, livelihood crisis

5) Distress re-migration.

6) Exposed incapacity of health infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Expansion of the concept of security -

1) Security of subsistence - free food grains even to migrants.

2) Inclusion of health as national security issue.

3) capacity building at alarming rate
e.g. coronavirus tests per day increased from 2000-3000 to 6-7 lakhs per day.

4) Security with welfare, e.g Shramik special trains, Vande Bharat mission

5) Decentralised responsibility - Gram Panchayat played vital role

6) Public order coalesced with health security.

Lacunae in addressing human security -

1) Large scale migrant distress. They travelled hundreds of kilometers barefoot.

2) Un-human treatment of migrants by police administration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Food insecurity. e.g. An old homeless died of hunger, leaving on road of national capital

4) Security of healthcare professionals, e.g. doctors attacked in Indore city

5) Security at quarantine centres, e.g. sexual harrassment cases arised.

6) Security of security personnel themselves e.g. nearly 20000 Mumbai police contacted covid-19.

Way Forward

- preparedness
- human-centrice pandemic management
- adopting one-health approach
- capacity building at panchayat level.

The pandemic have exposed the present discrepencies. It, thus brought opportunity to build back better.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

Name of Candidate	Aakash Shorghoumal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	667073
Center	—	Date	13/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Scanned with CamScanner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples.
(150 words) 10

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog report nearly 600 mn Indians suffering from severe water crisis. The traditional storage structures holds potential to change the fortunes.

Ancient storage structures
- stepped wells e.g. Rani ki Vav
- Tanks, Bihar
- Thalaras, Rajasthan
- Tank Irrigation Hyderabad

These traditional structure can solve contemporary water crisis as —

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Serve as rain water harvesting mechanism, eg. Jhalaras

(2) Maintain groundwater or acquifer level

(3) To supply water during lean period

(4) As barrier to increasing draught like conditions eg - pond system in Ratanpur, chhattisgarh

(5) Ensure water supply, eg Sirsicila case study of Mission Kakatiya.

There is a need to adopt comprehensive water management policy utilizing traditional knowledge.

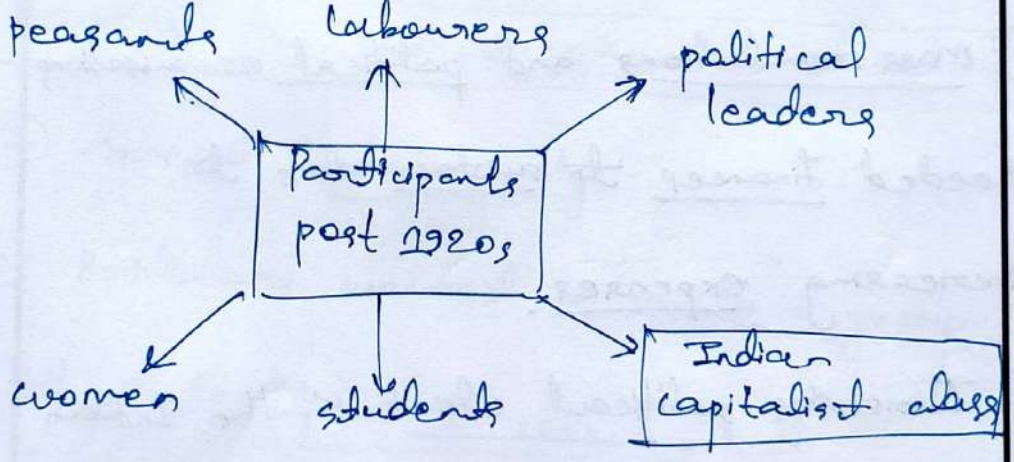
Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In the period after 1919-20, the influence of Indian capitalist class over the nationalist movement progressively increased due to various reasons. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

1919-20 के पश्चात् की अवधि में, विभिन्न कारणों से राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर भारतीय पूंजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The period after the end of World War-I in late 1910s saw a watershed moment in India's struggle for independence



Reasons for higher influence of capitalists

(1) During World War-I, Indian capitalists earned profits by supplying European orders

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) The Swadeshi agenda of Non-cooperation movement saw a shift towards locally made products

(3) Capitalists like GD Birla and Jamnalal Bajaj showcased their nationalistic agenda and contributed towards struggle

(4) Mass revolutions and political organisations needed finances to sustain due to increasing expenses.

(5) Increasing political clout of the Indian capitalist class

The support from capitalist class provided much needed thrust financially to freedom struggle.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British colonial masters introduced modern scientific education in India. Extending modern education by Britishers had its own reasons.

Reasons to introduce modern education

(1) Spread of rationality

(2) Britishers wanted to create a group of people 'Indian in colour, but western in thoughts and ideas'

(3) To create an army of cheap officers and clerks for British offices.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Spread of Christianity by christian missionaries.

The Charter Act of 1813 thus provided for Rs 1 lakh/year for spread of education. However, it was restricted in character as –

(1) Accessible to few urban elites

(2) It created divide between groups of vernacular and modern-english educated student.

(3) Women had lower access to modern education

(4) Earlier spread of modern education was aimed at cost of vernacular education

The British led modern education helped creating rational minds to lead Indian struggle.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Throw light on the reasons of poverty in the third world countries and enumerate the key ideas suggested in the Brandt report of 1980 to help them. **(150 words) 10**

तृतीय विश्व के देशों में निर्धनता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 की ब्रांट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The third world countries denote the group of backward countries that are left behind in the economic growth of the world

Reasons of poverty in 3rd world countries

(1) Historical exploitation by imperialistic endeavours of first world countries

(2) Low capital goods industries
eg Sudan, Somalia

(3) Lower capacity to invest

(4) Smaller size of economy, eg small island nations.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) low human development → education, health and skill crisis.

(6) High disease burden

The grim situation of poverty in these countries led to formation of Commission, which gave its report called Brandt Report, 1980. It suggested —

(1) Integration of these countries with larger global markets

(2) Preferential treatment in trade

(3) International cooperation and assistance in human capital development

(4) Provide support to address disease burden

(5) Generate employment.

Brandt Report, 1980 paved way for global order in favour of ~~गरीब~~ world countries

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Give an account of various factors that have led to poor participation of women in Indian politics. (150 words) 10

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी हेतु उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण दीजिए।

The 17th lok sabha constituted in 2019 had 14% of women legislators. The Rajya sabha have 12% women presently

Women in politics
- → parliament
- → state legislature
- → local self government
- → politically active citizen

Factors leading to poor participation

Social factors

(1) Patriarchal society does not accept women in politics

(2) cultural conditioning of women

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Women imposed with sexual division of labour at home.

Economic

(4) Low economic participation and lower wages decrease their financial independence and hence decision making.

Others

(5) Domination — Sarpanch pati syndrome in panchayats.

(6) No reservation in state and central levels.

Way Forward
- → political debates at schools
- → role models and leaders like Chhavi Rajawat must come forward
- → political training
- → reservation at centre.

India is ranked 18/153 in Global Gender Gap Report in political participation

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The notion of caste is based on ancient Hindu 'varna system'. With the passage of time caste attained discriminatory character based on birth.

Caste system

- Brahmins
- Kshatriyas
- Vaishyas
- Shudras
- Anannas

Race on the other hand emerged as biological explanation of differences. However, due to excess inter-mingling of people, it has lost its relevance in present day.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Major differences between caste and race

1) Caste is cultural notion, race is biological

2) caste system is based on division of labour in society whereas race ~~state~~ does not have such notion

3) Sanskritisation process improves caste status; such progress not possible in races.

Race today has attained negative notion, and so is caste due to their discriminatory characters.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are peri-urban areas? Highlight the problems of peri-urban areas in India and also suggest corrective measures. **(150 words) 10**

परिनगरीय (peri-urban) क्षेत्र क्या हैं? भारत में परिनगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Peri-urban areas can be understood as outcome of the process of urbanisation. Such areas are considered to be leading towards becoming an urban area.

Problems associated

(1) Proliferation of slums in dilapidated condition.

(2) Solid and waste-water management crisis

- Increase in volume of waste generated
- No corresponding increase in capacity of handling waste.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) High income inequality

(4) Higher crime rate

(5) Safety concerns related to women and other vulnerable sections

(6) Law and order problems increases.

Measures

- Integrated peri-urban development
- adopting circular economy
- Transit Oriented Development
- Revamping public transport
- poor friendly residence
- disaster resilient infra
- storm water drains.

Increasing peri-urban centres in India necessitates robust management plan

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Studying the cosmos for over a quarter century, the Hubble Space Telescope has changed our fundamental understanding of the universe. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एक चौथाई सदी से अधिक समय तक ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करते हुए, हबल स्पेस टेलीस्कोप ने ब्रह्मांड के संबंध में हमारी मौलिक समझ को बदल दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Hubble Space Telescope's installment about quarter century ago, is seen as watershed moment in cosmology.

Significance of project and changes it has brought. →

(1) The Hubble Telescope was much more powerful than any of its predecessors, it had wider bandwidth that allowed the telescope to study universe in multiple wavelengths.

(2) It helped the cosmologists in detecting

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

distant stars and understand the formation theory.

(3) Hubble space telescope confirmed the hypothesis of formation of nebula in space-time period

(4) It established the expanding nature of universe, thus providing some evidence to singularity hypothesis.

(5) The large drawn cosmological data collected via telescope is still providing necessary inputs to cosmologists.

The telescope has thus evidently changed the fundamentals of our understanding of universe.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the location of pharmaceutical industry in India. Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.

(150 words) 10

भारत में औषध उद्योग की अवस्थिति का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, इसका कारण भी बताइए कि भारत विश्व की औषधशाला (फार्मेसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

In light of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic India has once-again showcased its prowess in pharmaceuticals by supplying HCQ medicine to over 122 countries.

Pharmaceutical industry is spread throughout the country. It has large presence in states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

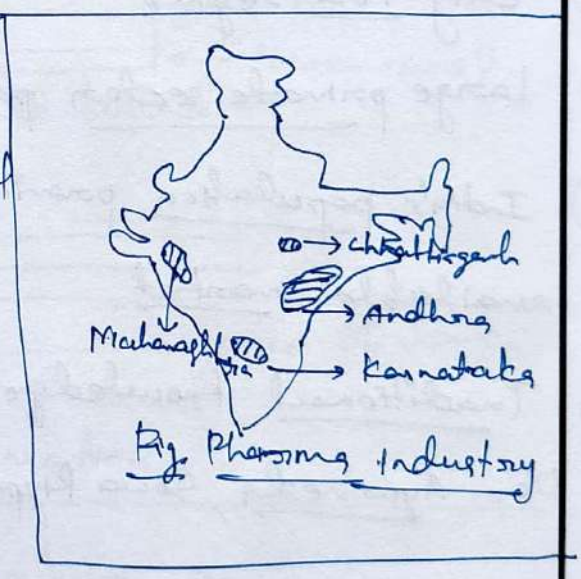


Fig. Pharma industry

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India has today emerged as pharmacy of the world due to reasons as —

(1) Large capacity to produce vaccines eg Serum Institute of India has largest capacity

(2) Early visionary researchers like P.C. Ray

(3) Active government support.

(4) Easy FDI regime

(5) Large private sector participation

(6) India's population provides readily available market.

(7) Traditional knowledge of medicine like Ayurveda, Sowa Rigpa etc

The world today finds India as dependable pharmacy with India's capacity in the industry especially generic medicines

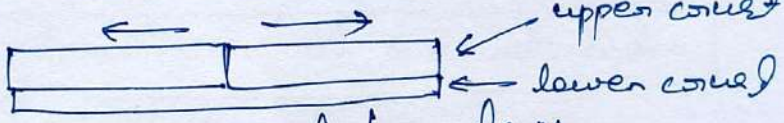
Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

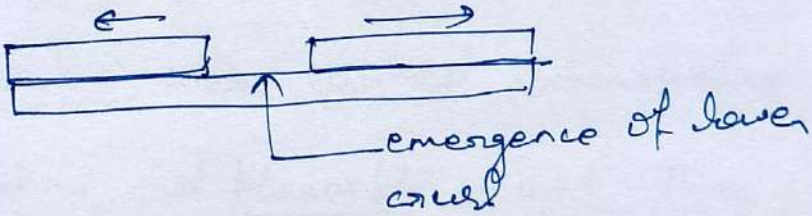
10. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

Continental rupture refers to gradual deterioration of the continental surface due to variety of reasons such as denudation, plate movements etc.



a) divergent boundary



b) Rift formation

As shown in above example, due to divergent plate boundary, the lower crust emerge. Such process leads

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to formation of rift valley. Prolonged rupture widens the rift and results in formation of new ocean basins.

The Great African rift valley can be seen in this light. Although it is at early stage of formation.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Language has been long revered in India. Today India has 22 scheduled language and nearly 1400 dialects, depicting huge linguistic diversity of India.

Linguistic tradition of ancient India

(1) Maurya Empire – The inscriptions of Ashoka were carved extensively in Brahmi and Kharoshti script. They were also carved in Persian and Greek languages.

(2) Early Buddhist texts like Tripitaka and Buddhacharita were written in Pali language.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Jain texts like Bhagvati Sutra and Chedab sutra were written in Prakrit and Sanskrit.

(4) Sanskrit proliferated during Gupts period and Pushyabuti dynasty

(5) In South India, Sangam era is seen as rich period. The Sangam assemblies gave birth to literature like Tolkappiyam & Silapadikaram and Manimeghalai in Tamil language

(c) Vijaynagara's Krishna deva Raya's provided patronage to Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Sanskrit.

This tradition of Linguistic analysis were preserved diligently by the

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

dynasties by various means as—

(1) Carving on rock e.g Allahabad inscription,

(2) Assemblies were held periodically e.g In 2nd Buddhist assembly, the three pitakas were combined to form 'tripitaka,

(3) Oral tradition among Brahmins kept Sanskrit language and literature alive

(4) Spread through 'gurukul system'

Thus preservation and transmission of such language and tradition were consciously taken in ancient India

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Explain, using examples, how the nature of peasant movements changed during the colonial period. (250 words) 15

उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हुई।

The peasants are those cultivators who practiced agriculture and dependent on it for their subsistence. Colonial rule deteriorated peasant condition badly and led to movements.

Reasons behind peasant movements

- exploitative policy
- high taxes
- eviction from land
- loss of royal support
- absentee landlordism.

Peasant movements in colonial India

(A) Early movements

(1) They adopted accomodative instance

(2) The early movements aimed at

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ameliorating their condition by reforming the colonial tax policies.

(2) Zamindari or Permanent Settlement by Cornwallis was one of the major reason that aroused peasants

(4) The Deccan Revolt, 1875 can be seen in this light. The peasants attacked money lenders and burnt all records.

(B) 20th century peasant movements

(1) The peasants were alienated from the British rule and believed in agential power of the Indian leaders

(2) They actively participated in national movements.

(3) Champaran Satyagraha 1917 → against Tinkathia system of indigo cultivation, The peasants.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

collected themselves under the leadership of Gandhiji.

(4) Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 under the leadership of Sardar Patel.

→ Peasants adopted policy of social ostralization against anyone who supported Britishers

The modalities of peasant movements changed after independence and attained non-state violent character in the form of naxal movement.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. (250 words) 15

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian Freedom struggle is characterised by variety of ideas. The emergence of Socialist movement in India during late 1910s can be seen another element in plural idealogies of the freedom movement.

Socialist movement
- welfare of people
- abolish private property
- amelioration of conditions of peasants

Conditions that led to socialist movements

① Success of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Unprecedented growth of Russia that adopted socialistic pattern of growth

(3) Experience of exploitative Capitalist system of Britishers attracted towards socialism.

(4) Educated Indians were aware of Karl Marx's philosophy of socialism

(5) Young minds of Pt Nehru and SC Bose were attracted towards socialism

Impact of socialist ideas on Indian National movement

(1) It provided the welfarist agenda to freedom struggle

(2) It guided as a road map towards independence

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Planning, as done in Russia, was adopted in Faizpur session of Congress led by SC Bose

(4) Bhagat Singh and Chandrasekhar Azad formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

(5) Socialistic aim kept people at the forefront of all policies and strategies.

(6) It ultimately shaped the idealogy of the Constitution of India.

Socialist Movement brought the masses at the fore-front in their own struggle for freedom

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

ट्रूमैन सिद्धांत अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Truman doctrine was adopted by America in the wake of cold war with USSR. The conflict was more ~~carried~~ between democratic and communism ideology

Humanitarian aspect

(1) To protect the rights of the people

(2) The socialist and communist agenda amassed great difficulty for people. There were class and ethnic cleansing as well. Truman doctrine aimed to assist them.

(3) Provide basic needs for the public

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strategic aspect

(1) Contain spread of Communism in the world

(2) Many eastern European countries already fell on the trap of the communism.

(3) Rising influence of USSR in geopolitical arena.

(4) Strategically spread democracy among people.. Generate democratic sentiments.

Truman doctrine thus essentially was a mix of humanitarian and strategic move by America

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Almost all the major 'divisive' problems of today have been there ever since Independence, or even earlier. But in spite of them India has not only survived as a nation but also become stronger. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान समय की लगभग सभी प्रमुख 'विभाजनकारी' समस्याएं स्वतंत्रता के समय से या यहां तक कि उससे पहले से रही हैं। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद न केवल एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का अस्तित्व बना रहा बल्कि यह पहले से अधिक सुदृढ़ भी हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been marred by various fault lines that kept Indian freedom, unity and sovereignty at stake. Despite the plethora of challenges, India as a nation managed to flourish.

Major divisive problems today –

(1) Religious animosity – The colonial policy of 'divide and rule' badly affected communal harmony in India specially between Hindus and Muslims after the partition

(2) Multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic society

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

poses challenges of conflict

- Diversity
  - Language – 22 scheduled language
  - Religion – all major religion of the world
  - Tribes – 705 different tribes.
  - Caste system

(3) Economic inequality

(4) Regional disparity in development

Despite these numerous problems India survived and proliferated in its ambitions. Some of the reasons could be –

(1) long tradition of co-habitation

(2) Indian culture assimilated plural beliefs eg Aryans, Islam and Christianity

(3) Cultural co-relation → It is accepted that a muslim in a region has

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

more in common with a Hindu in that region vis-a-vis other Muslim somewhere else.

(4) Preservation of ethnic identity based on language, region, race etc

(5) Constitution of India provided for freedom for its citizens and adopted pluralistic morals

(6) Modern education with rationality along with traditional value of tolerance

(7) Jainism's 'Anekantavada' principle,

The perceived weakness of India became its power in the process of growth.

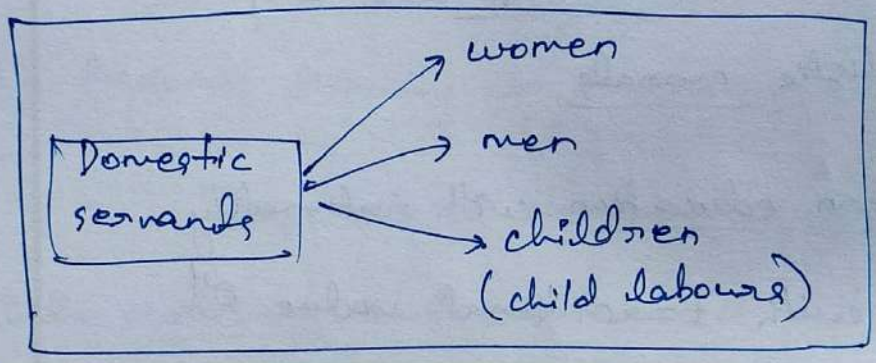
Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words) 15**

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Domestic servants in India remain largely invisible due to the informal nature of work.



Challenges faced by domestic workers

Economic challenges

1. Low wages
2. No income security
3. High cost of living in cities

social

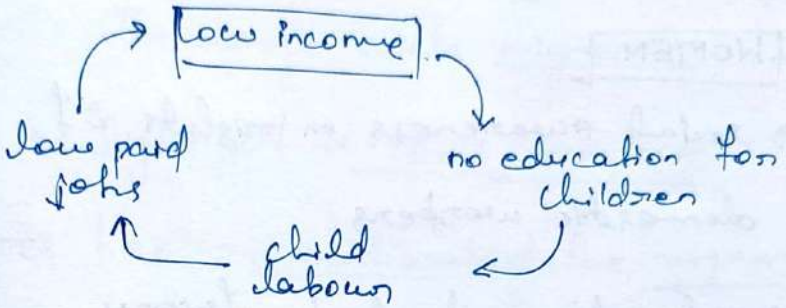
4. Low social status
5. Lack of capacity to educate children

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) sexual harassment of women and child others

(7) Poverty trap



(8) low social security

(9) Devoid of many governmental programmes

Factors contributing to the challenges

(1) Informal nature of work

(2) Low bargaining power

(3) Neglected by government schemes

(4) No exhaustive data on domestic workers

(5) Poverty → inability to leave the existing job.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Lack of alternate opportunities

Way Forward

WOMEN

→ social awareness on rights of domestic workers

→ education about beneficiary programmes

CHILDREN

→ imposition of Prohibition of Child labour Act

→ Free education and lodging facility.

OVERALL

→ formalisation of domestic work

→ registration at district/city office

→ provision for advance payment

The vulnerable section must be taken care of to ameliorate their condition

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

(250 words) 15

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

The large scale migrant crisis in light of COVID-19 lockdown measures has re-calibrated the migration issue in the Indian arena.

Contemporary India is shaped by migration. According to Census 2011, there were 45.36 crore migrants in India. Out of this nearly 8 crore migrants are from rural to urban.

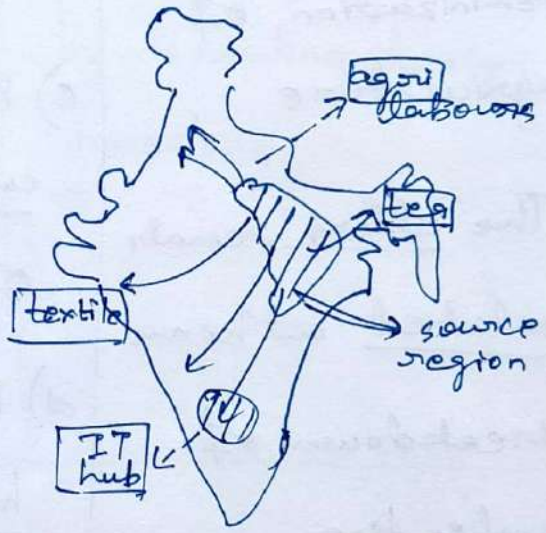


Fig Migration in India

The migrants provides necessary fuel to India's growth trajectory.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of migration

Social formulation

source region

a) migration generally male-centric, thus distorts demography

b) Feminization of agriculture

c) The elders remain isolated at home

d) Breakdown of kinship ties

e) Exposure to new ideas when migrants return

~~f) widening of horizon~~

~~g) Individualism and free from caste rigidities~~

destination region

a) Increase male population in cities

b) Exchange of varied ideas

c) Formation of cultural pockets of mini-India.

d) Broadening of horizon

e) Freedom from caste rigidities.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic formulation

source region	destination region
a) Remittances by migrants	a) provide cheap and qualified labour
b) Rural purchasing power increases and thus consumption	b) Increase consumption and hence production.
c) Migrants bring back skills with them e.g. IT professional may start own venture at home town	c) Bring investments by attracting foreign investors

The migrants form large chunk of population and thus actively shape the socio-economic arena of country

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Briefly describe the process of ozone hole formation. Also, explain why ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in size than the one over Arctic. (250 words) 15

ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर का ओजोन छिद्र, आर्कटिक के ऊपर के छिद्र की तुलना में आकार में बड़ा क्यों है।

Recently, an ozone hole over Arctic region is formed. It is less frequent phenomenon as compared to ozone hole in Antarctic which has become yearly phenomenon.

Formation of ozone Hole

Ozone Hole → thin layer of ozone gas in stratosphere of atmosphere.

The ozone layer holds importance due to its distinct ability to reflect back harmful ultra-violet rays from sun

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Formation

⇒ Ozone hole is formed when the ozone present in the layer gets depleted due to its reaction with oxygen radical.

⇒ The volatile organic compounds (VOCs) reacts with atmospheric oxygen to form peroxy-acetyl nitrate (PAN)

⇒ This PAN depletes the ozone layer by interacting with it.

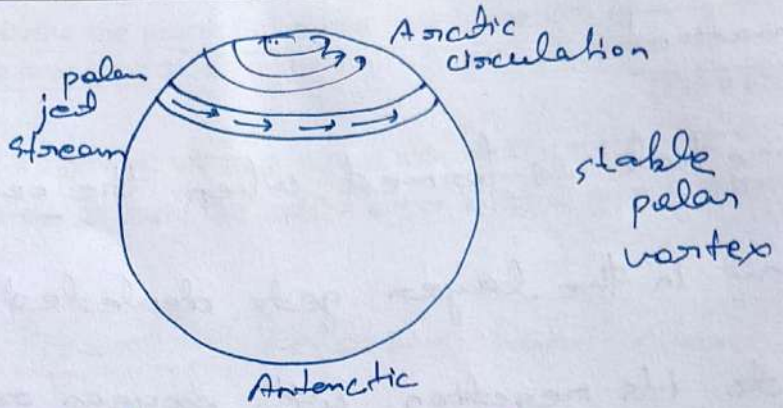
The ozone hole over Antarctic region is wider and recurrent as compared to Antarctic region because —

⇒ The air is denser over Arctic due presence of land which is absent in Antarctic region

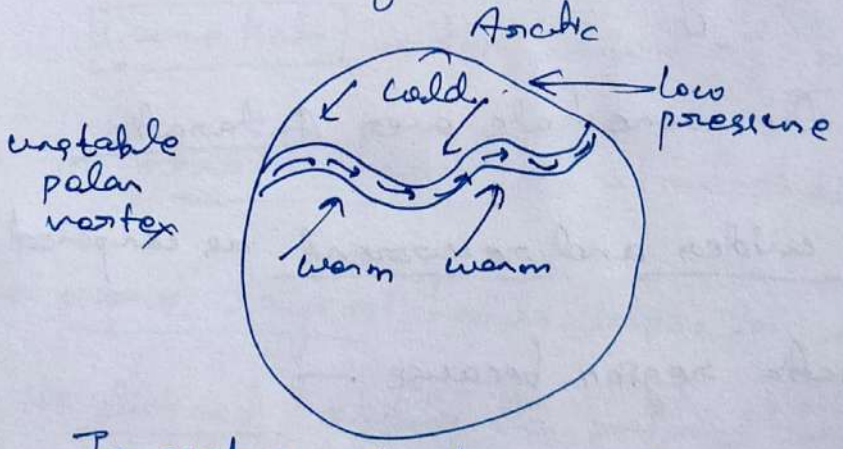
Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇒



⇒ The Arctic region has low pressure zone which is surrounded by polar jet stream. It prevents flow of wind away from poles and prevents depletion of zone. It sometimes emerge when a condition emerge as



In such a situation arctic ozone hole is formed

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ocean deoxygenation refers to depletion in concentration of oxygen in ocean water. Excessive absorption of CO_2 (carbon-dioxide) by ocean is prime cause of deoxygenation

Human induced ocean deoxygenation
- global warming
- High GHG concentration
- faulty industrial practice
- discharge of untreated waste

Causes behind ocean deoxygenation

(1) Eutrophication → increases overall oxygen demand in the ocean water

(2) Higher Green House Gas CO_2 concentration

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

since ocean serves as carbon sequestor, and in exchange release oxygen

(3) Higher temperature decrease dilution of oxygen in water.

(4) Waste-water discharge, solid organic waste increases microbial activity and hence BOD (biological oxygen demand)

Implications

Social implications

(1) Deteriorate quality of life

(2) Poor and marginalised would be worst affected

Economic implications

(1) Increase expenditure on environmental consequences.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Affect phytoplanktons → decrease fish catch of farmers → affect coastal community

Environmental Implications

(1) Decrease ocean capacity of carbon sequestration.

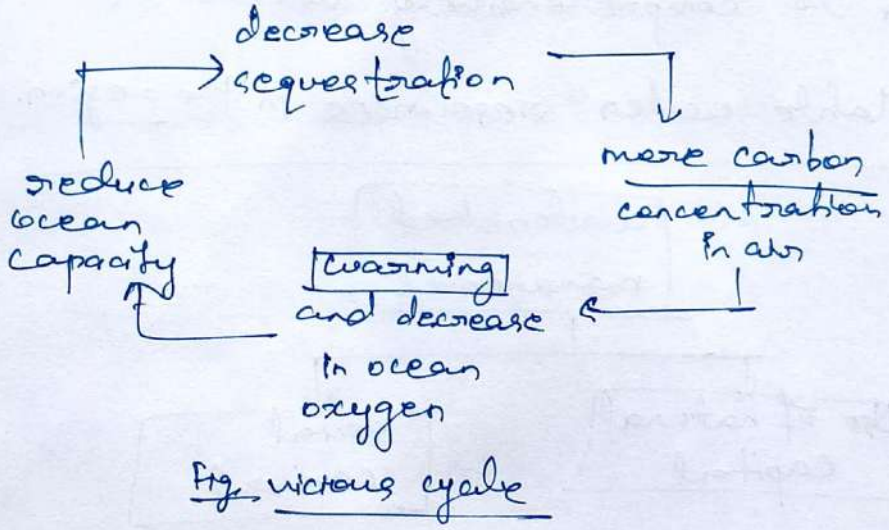


Fig. vicious cycle

(2) Affect air quality

(3) Affect food chain

(4) Global warming lead to sea level rise

Way Forward
- → waste-water treatment
- → clean energy
- → Iron concentration of ocean

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Watershed management can ensure effective use of both natural and social capitals. In this context, discuss how the concept of integrated watershed management can help meet the sustainable development goals in India. **(250 words) 15**

जलसंभर प्रबंधन प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक, दोनों पूंजियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि एकीकृत जलसंभर प्रबंधन की अवधारणा भारत में संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है।

Watershed management

involves management of the entire area to comprehensively utilize the available water resources in the region.

Watershed management

- Use of natural capital
  - → optimisation
  - → efficient use
- social capital
  - → use of community resources
  - → manpower

Integrated watershed Management

- → irrigation management
- → storage of water

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- efficient utilization
- distribution
- groundwater, surface water integrated management

Help in meeting SDG goals

1. Improve water use efficiency
2. Decrease instances of drought and hence food security (SDG 2)
3. Sustained agriculture income would ensure → health, nutrition and education for children
4. Potential for management of agriculture and thereby adoption of climate smart agriculture

Scanned with CamScanner

Integrated watershed management must be accompanied by other efforts such as —

1) Micro-irrigation techniques — drip and sprinkler irrigation

2) Climate resilient afforestation

3) Waste water treatment

4) Reduce use of chemical in agriculture
↳ it would otherwise affect water quality

Watershed management in model village Piplantari changed fortunes for entire village.

Scanned with CamScanner

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Aakash Shrishrimal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	667073
Center	—	Date	18/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Scanned with CamScanner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC) is a constitutional body created under Article 338 of the Constitution.

Problems faced by SCs (Scheduled castes) in India

1. Caste based discrimination
2. Untouchability (though prohibited by Article 17)
3. SC women suffers from tri-axes of discrimination → caste, class and gender
4. Restriction for jobs, worship etc

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to strengthen NCSC

1. 5 member body covering entire 17% of population.
2. Lack of suo-moto cognisance
3. No dedicated investigation machinery with NCSC.
4. Overlapping functions with NHRC.
5. Inability to address problems and enforce its recommendations.

Way Forward
- → Enlarging body.
- → penalising powers
- → convergence with CBI (as done with Lokpal)
- → NCSC - Community interface

Strengthening NCSC will emancipate the plight of SC, hence needs focus.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

The Representation of People's Act, 1951 was enacted to realise the constitutional ideals of free and fair elections.

Provisions in RPA, 1951 to check criminalisation of politics

1. Section 8(2) allowing member with criminal conviction continue → scrapped by Supreme Court in Lily Thomas case
2. Section 29 - Election Commission registers parties.
3. Using powers by RPA, 1951, Election

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Commission has brought Model Code of Conduct (MCC).

(4) RPA, 1951 contains grounds of disqualification

(5) Maximum expenditure fixed at ₹70 lakh (Lok Sabha) and ₹28 lakh (state legislature).

Failure of RPA, 1951
- → Increased criminalisation → 43% of Lok Sabha MPs
- → Inability to deregister parties
- → lack of powers to address post-election issues

Criminalisation of politics maligns the sanctity of parliament. Revamping RPA is essential to curb criminalisation.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas are created by Gram Nyayalaya Act. It envisages door-step delivery of justice realising directive principles under Article 39A

Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalayas

1. Political Will → The act envisaged 5000 Gram Nyayalayas, however only 200 created by 2019.
2. Lack of funding
3. Poor infrastructure to set up mobile courts.
4. Inadequates personnel.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Lack of awareness among public.

(6) Reduced to summary jurisdiction.

(7) Non-uniformity in functioning across states and across districts

Way Ahead

(1) Expedite creation of Gram Nyayalayas

(2) Awareness campaign involving Panchayat bodies

(3) Dedicated budgetary allocation.

(4) Technology upgradation
- connecting to LIMBS portal
- e-court e.g. e-lok adalat of Chhattisgarh.

Gram Nyayalayas can realise dream of fast, efficient and complete justice.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. (150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

'Alternative Mechanisms' refers to those mechanisms adopted to expedite decision making and lying outside the ambit of institutionalised procedures.

Decision making in governance

- Institutionalised mechanisms
  - cabinet committees
  - council of ministers
- Alternative mechanism
  - citizen participation
  - Think tanks
  - Civil society Organisations

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rationale behind using 'Alternate mechanisms'

1. Increasing complexity of governance
2. Post New Economic Policy, 1991, the private participation has increased
3. Non-technical bureaucracy.
4. Huge flow of data and its usage by private players
5. Expertise of think tanks
6. Need for participation of all stakeholders for comprehensive decisions
7. Innovation in governance

'Alternative mechanisms' pave way for 'alternate' and better decisions

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy forms the institution exercising legal-rational authority. It is most dominant form of organisation in modern democracy (Max Weber)

Relationship between bureaucracy and democracy

Paradoxical

Bureaucracy is many-a times opposite to democracy due to its features, such as-

1) strict rule abidedness
2) specialist without spirit
3) Hierarchy → leads to delay
4) Red tapism

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Citizen seen as subjects rather than masters.

Complimentary relation

1) delivery of services
2) merit-based bureaucracy
3) Impartial, objective and non-partisan decisions.
4) Effective allocation of resources
5) Orientation of service
6) citizen-centric

Bureaucracy must be so aligned such that it transforms 'Red Tapism' to 'Red Carpet' for citizens

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance, as defined by 2nd ARC is the use of ICT (information and communication technology) to enhance service delivery capacity of government

e-governance
- accessibility for all
- affordable
- closer to citizen
- democratic

Transformation of governance by e-governance
- faster access
- data driven policy making
- monitoring service delivery
- equitable access and accountability

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Empowering citizen

1. Sense of belongingness
2. Door step delivery of services
   e.g. UMANG
3. Grievance Redressal eg CPGRAMS
4. Access to benefits by DBT and JAM trinity.
5. Common interface like Pragati
6. Quality of service
   - education: Swayam, e-paathshala
   - Health: e-Sanjeevani
7. Empower citizen to 'raise voice' for best choice.

e-governance have created direct interface between citizen and government.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Transgender Person (Protections of Rights) Act, 2019 was recently enacted by the parliament to provide for welfare of transgender community.

Provisions of the act

1. Right to self determination
   → obtaining certificate by District Magistrate (DM)
2. Transgender defined as any person whose sex does not match to that marked at birth
3. Prohibition of discrimination.
4. Penal action against violation.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Supreme Court in landmark NALSA judgement provided for →

- self-determination rights
- reservation for transgender.

The new act requires approval by DM. This dilutes the self-determination rights of transgender.

Other than this, there is no mechanism for appeal against the decisions of the DM. This further dilutes the supreme Court's judgement.

There is need for empathetically understanding plight of vulnerable transgender community and provide for their welfare.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is ambitious goal to achieve total coverage of healthcare for all.

UHC can be achieved by declaring Right to Health as fundamental right as –

1. Create obligation upon state
2. Enforceable by courts
3. The present expenditure of 1.8% of GDP is inadequate to achieve UHC.
4. Right to Health presently recognised as directive principle under Article 47.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However declaring health as fundamental right has its own limitations —

1. Financial inadequacy of government
2. Present condition of healthcare is dilapidated.
3. Health as right would create legal hurdles.

The need is to develop health system from below by adopting

- → tele-medicine, eg. Bihar
- → Primary health care
- → promote AYUSH healthcare
- → focus on preventive care

Ayushman Bharat has already covered bottom 50% of population recognising their Right to Health

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian diaspora is one of the largest in the world. It is spread across atleast 130 countries. Gulf countries forms majority of diaspora.

Major diaspora in Gulf countries
- Saudi Arabia
- UAE
- Kuwait
- Bahrain

Indian diaspora as an asset

1. Approximately 6 million strong diaspora.
2. Spread of rich Indian culture in Gulf countries
3. Source of large remittances

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin

(4) Soft power of India

(5) Assist in bilateral relations

(6) Bring back skills to their home towns

Challenges in Gulf countries

(1) Mostly blue-collared workers.

(2) Poor human resource management

(3) Hazardous work-conditions

(4) Under-paid

(5) Bondage of labourers

(6) Fraud by middlemen to provide job
↳ ceasing of passports

Way Forward
- → bilateral engagement to improve work condition
- → ensuring equitable pay
- → database of diaspora.

Indian diaspora serves as mouthpiece of India in the West Asia.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The World Food Programme (WFP) is world's largest hunger assistance programme. WFP's sustained efforts have won it 'Nobel Peace Price' for its service to mankind.

About World Food Programme

(1) Formed by collaboration of international grouping (FAO) and countries.

(2) Mandated to work for eliminating severe hunger issue in the world

(3) It provides food grains to severely affected regions

(4) Almost totally dependent on voluntary

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

contributions

India's effort in addressing hunger and malnutrition

Addressing Hunger

1. NFSA, 2013
2. Antyodaya Anna Yojana
3. Green Revolution, and irrigation infrastructure for agriculture
4. Agriculture research; MSP regime
5. One nation – one ration card

Addressing malnutrition

1. Bio-fortification and food fortification
2. Nutri-cereals adoption.
3. ICDS programme for pregnant women and child.

India's efforts have improved its rank in Global Hunger index from 102 (2019) to 94 (2020)

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil Society Organisations are voluntary groups formed to further the the welfare of society by acting as an active watchdog.

Fig. Civil Society Organisation

Actions against CSOs includes –

1. Strict registration and licensing norms for NGOs eg. DARPAN portal
2. Imposition of National Security Act, 1980, UAPA etc. on members hampering security
3. Foreign Contribution restrictions.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Actions meant to curb dissent

1. The actions of government discourages civil society organisations (CSOs) to work for any cause.

2. Use of draconian acts like UAPA creates severe deterrence.

3. It discourages even legitimate criticism.

4. It is seen as attempt monopolise over state machinery and establish hegemonic rule.

Restrictions based on merit

1. Some civil society groups promote violent means.

2. It often jeopardise the communal fault lite

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Threat to sovereignty, integrity and unity of India.

(4) CSOs may work as camouflage against wider agenda of extremism or terrorism.

(5) State-sponsored and non-state actors sponsored organisations

Regulations on CSOs must strike a balance between their right to speech and security of the nation

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The rise of personality centric political system has increased the influence of Prime Minister and hence PMO. Some scholars have termed parliamentary system as 'Prime Ministerial' system.

Established mechanisms

- → Council of ministers
  - ↓ Ministries
  - ↓ Departments
  - ↓ Secretaries
- → Cabinet
- → Cabinet Committees.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, PMO has increasingly emerged as prime axis in policy-making today. Its implications are-

Negative fallouts

1. Decreased deliberation on policy
2. Increasingly influenced by ideas of PMO.
3. Reduction of internal democracy
4. Role of ministries decline
5. make the secretariat lethargic to work
6. Over-centralisation of power
7. Threat of breakdown in case of abrupt discontinuation of government

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Positive implications

1. Check arbitrariness in policymaking
2. Ensure efficient conduct by various government arms.
3. Help realising overall agenda established in manifesto, plans and policies.

Way Ahead

- → Need for balanced division of power
- → Decentralisation against over-centralisation
- → Cabinet secretariat should govern rather than PMO.

Distribution of power is essential element in any democratic system.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The parliamentary form of government in India is based separation of power among judiciary, executive and legislature. This separation must be followed to ensure smooth functioning.

Judiciary ensuring accountability in governance

1. When state fails to deliver its functions.
2. Uphold the constitutional mandate to provide effective check
3. Utilizing powers of judicial review

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Act as safeguard of Constitution.

(5) Environmental protection
↳ eg leapfrogging from BS IV to BS VI fuel standards.

(6). Human rights safeguard
↳ eg NCR-Delhi pollution curb program by supreme Courts

However, there is a thin line between ensuring accountability and judicial over-reach. Over-reach leads to.

(1) Breach of separation of power.

(2) Bureaucratic lethargy and inaction further → as judiciary is taking charge by intertering

(3) Decrease public trust on governance

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Irrational decisions
↳ eg banning liquour shops 500 m across national highways.

(5) Unaware of ground realities of administration

(6) Judiciary not expert in administration

There is a need for judicial activism to bring the other organs of state on track. Judiciary must self-govern by code-of-ethics refraining from over-reach.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Constitution of India provides Supreme Court the power to punish for its contempt under Article 129. The power of contempt of court is also available to High Courts.

About Contempt of Court

(1) The Constitution has not defined the Contempt of Court clearly.

(2) It empowers parliament to define Contempt

(3) Parliament has enacted Contempt of Court, Act.

(4) Two types of contempt.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4a – Civil contempt
4b – Criminal contempt

Power of contempt essential

① To ensure impartial administration of justice

② Depletion of sanctity of court decreases public trust hence needs to be punished as criminal contempt

③ Defying court orders reduces the effectiveness of judgement.

④ Contempt powers of court enables them to enforce judgements

However, the contempt powers have many a times been used to silence

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

even bona fide criticism. Contempt powers may affect justice delivery as –

(1) Restrict genuine criticism against judges or judgements.

(2) Monopolisation tendency of court.

(3) Restricts innovation and improvement in judiciary

(4) Promotes status quoism.

There is a need of clear demarcation of contempt procedures and applicability. It must not be reduced as a mere tool at the hands of judiciary.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

The recent custodial death of Jayaraj and Fenix in Tuticorin has reiterated the dismal state of custodial violence in India.

Legal concerns associated

① Lack of accountability on custodial violence led deaths

② Failure of existing disciplinary mechanisms.

③ Protection of Human Rights Act, restrains custodial violence

④ Against fundamental rights of citizens

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in curbing custodial violence

(1) Lack of uniform national law
↳ Police and public order are state subjects.

(2) Low enforceability of existing laws

(3) Lack of evidences

(4) Missing infrastructure at police stations, jails etc

(5) Strong nexus among police and politician

(6) Lack of forensic infra to identify cause of death timely.

There is need to comprehensive strategy against custodial violence.

Infrastructure

(1) Surveillance through CCTVs at jails.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Central Monitoring stations.

(3) Infrastructure related to forensic and investigation.

Legislation

(4) Implement recommendation of Malimath Committee.

(5) Model law by Centre.

Others

(6) Para-legal service at police station

(7) Periodic independent medical and mental health check-up.

(8) Police reforms based on Supreme Court recommendations on Prakash Singh case.

Custodial violence violates basic human rights and needs immediate attention of law makers.

Scanned with CamScanner

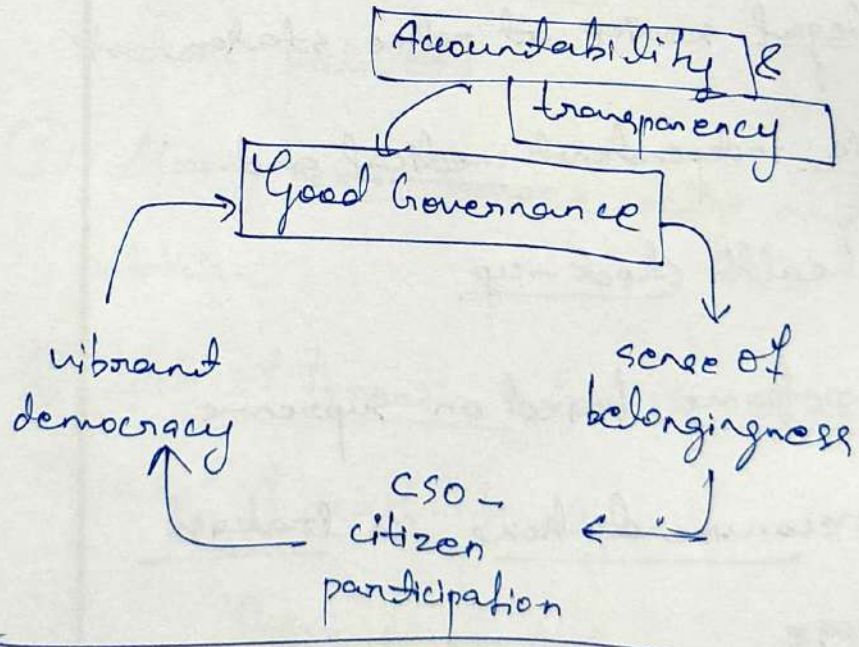
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society organisations (CSOs) work as watchdog against government and also assist government to reach the unreached.



Civil Society Organisation's engagement has ushered transparency and accountability in governance by ensuring -

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Confrontation

① Use of tools like RTI to expose government.

e.g. Adarsh scam and divergence of Kargil War funds.

② Using judicial mode via PILs.

e.g. MC Mehta case

③ Creating public mass movements.

e.g. India Against Corruption, 2011-12.

④ Generate awareness

⑤ Questioning government officials

⑥ Peaceful protests against autocracy.

⑦ Environmental justice

e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Engagement

① CSOs work as additional voluntary force

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for government.

(2) Effectively use social auditing by Gram Sabha.

(3) By working as think tanks
e.g. TERI in environmental sciences

(4) Performing ground research works.

(5) Support for success of schemes and policies of government
eg. Swachh Bharat Mission

By using tools provided by Constitution and law, CSOs have brought transparency and accountability in governance

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

According to Global Hunger Index, 2020, India ranks 94 out of 107 countries in hunger.

Food Consumption
- Quantity
- Quality
- Continuity

→ underfed → stunting, underweight, Hidden hunger.

→ overfed → over-weight

Eg. Hunger and malnutrition

India's paradox of Hunger

Successes

(1) Post Green Revolution, food productivity tripled.

(2) Area under cultivation increased

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) MSP, NFSA-2013 provide free access to food

(4) Food surplus and exporting country

Failures still prevail

(1) Large section of population suffer from hunger.

(2) High burden of stunting (37%) and wasting (17%)

(3) Anemia still high among women (58%)

(4) Large inclusion and exclusion errors in PDS system

(5) Food wastage – According to Ashok Dalwai committee, 40% of food produced is yearly wasted in India.

(6) Over-stock at FCI godowns leads to ~~creates~~ termite attacks

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Over-weight also increasing, currently at 5% (Global Hunger Index)

Way Forward

Institutional

(1) Private procurement and distribution
↳ extend PM-AASHA to other grains

(2) Decrease exclusion errors by enrollment campaign.

Infra

(3) Cold storage

(4) Robotic sides at rural areas

Others

(5) Amma Canteen like places for food

(6) Promote seaweeds as diet

(7) Expand food basket.

Hunger affects the overall human capacity reducing demography into a demographic disaster for India

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Wage employment programmes provides for sustained source of income, specially for unskilled manual work-force in rural areas.

MGNREGA is one such wage based employment guarantee programme.

About MGNREGA

1. Based on right to work
2. Work on demand principle
3. Any adult person eligible for work
4. Equal pay for men and women
5. 150 days of work (Increased from 100 days in 2020)

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of wage employments in ~~rural~~ alleviating poverty

① Provides sustained income source

② Breaks vicious cycle of poverty.

③ Increase purchasing power
↓
Rural demand
↓
Generate further employment.

④ Provides job during lean period of agriculture, e.g. between sowing and harvesting of crop

⑤ Wage employments paid in cash at pre-determined prices.

MGNREGA differed from other programmes

① Recognition of work as right

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Provision of allowance if authority unable to provide work within 15 days of demand

(3) Decentralised implementation of programme

(4) Scrutiny by Gram sabha through social auditing.

(5) Wages are linked CPI index to provide for inflation cushion

(6) Gender parity.

(7) Creation of durable assets through MGNREGA

MGNREGA has proved to be safeguard during trying times of COVID-19 pandemic recently.

Scanned with CamScanner

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and China are witnessing their worst stand-off since the Indo-China war, on Chinese aggression in Ladakh region.

China's aggression in recent times

1. Chinese capture of Pangong Tso lake, and Galwan valley in Ladakh
2. Debt trap diplomacy of China e.g. Hambantota port in Sri Lanka leased for 99 years
3. Five fingers policy of Mao Zedong.
4. Chinese aggression in South China Sea where it claims 80% area based on

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

nine-dash line.

(5) Chinese attempts to block declaration of Masood Azhar as terrorist in UN

(6) Chinese retaliation to US trade actions

(7) Chinese policies towards Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Challenges for India

(1) Security of territory

(2) Neighbourhood security

(3) Increased Chinese influence in Indian Ocean Region.

(4) Growing naval presence at Gwadar and Djibouti bases.

But Chinese aggression have created opportunities for India as —

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) To become net-security provider for the region.

(2) It highlighted India's importance in the region and its foreign policy

(3) Possibility to relate with small island countries in the region

(4) Improved relations with global powers like USA, Japan and Australia

↳ eg. Quad's Malabar Exercise, 2020

India needs to leverage the opportunities by bilateral, multilateral and mini-lateral engagements and collaborations.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to WTO, the regional trade in South Asian region which stands at 5% currently is lowest among all regional groups.

Trade and connectivity hold the key

(1) By integrating to regional and global value chain

(2) Using historical alliance

(3) Improved connectivity for trade facilitation

(4) High population of South Asia creates potential market

(5) Fastest developing nations — India,

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Bangladesh etc

(6) Cheap labour force

(7) Traditional knowledge of work

e.g. Jute, silk art.

Challenges associated

(1) Bilateral issues

e.g. India – Pakistan rivalry

(2) Border disputes

e.g. India – Bangladesh, Indo-Nepal

(3) Other countries see India as taking them for-granted.

(4) Apprehensions that trade relation will be skewed towards India.

(5) Porous border – riverine, forested etc.

(6) Illegal trade through borders.

Scanned with CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Ethnic conflict, e.g. against Bangladeshi in Assam

Way Forward

(1) Sustained engagement

(2) Regional fora SAARC, BIMSTEC must be revamped

(3) Create regional value chain

(4) Expedite BBIN project and adding rail-connectivity into it.

(5) Open market for product made at regional centres

(6) Reduce trade restrictions.

In the present era of regional groupings, given the potential South Asia holds, India must engage actively in the region

Scanned with CamScanner